erection of oil tanks. After considerable discussion, amendments were adopted refusing the Standard Oil Company the right to renew the agreement after the ten years have elapsed and raising the lease of the sites from 30 to 40 cents per square metre. Subsequently the municipal authorities, after stipulating that the rent was to be paid in advance, decided to lease the necessarv ground to the Standard Oil Company and authorized the proper authorities to make arrangements with the Amsterdam Petroleum Harbor Company to settle the complaint of the latter against the Standdard Oil Company. The Amsterdam Petroleum Harbor Company opposed the proposal made on behalf of the Standard Oil Company on the ground that the Harbor company is now using part of the land to be included in the proposed lease; that the Standard Oil Company was its principal client; that if the Standard Oil Company obtained the land it would henceforth manage its own business, and that even if the Municipal Council acceded to the proposal the lease ought to be coupled with the purchase of the Harbor company's

#### STABBED THIRTY TIMES.

A Peruvian Murders His Lover Because She

Would Not Marry Him. PANAMA, July 15 .- The brutal murder of a woman has been committed at Humay, in Peru, the victim being stabbed no less than thirty times. It appears that one Castellanes and a woman named Tarsita Viscarra had lived together for some time as man and wife. The woman, unable to put up any longer with the brutal treatment of Castellanos, left him, and despite his entreaties, refused to return to live with him. Castellanos then sought the parish priest and asked him to use his influence to induce the woman to return, promising to

marry her if she would do so. The priest invited the woman to his house, and she called. After her arrival Castellanos came and besought her to return to him, offering to marry her there and then. The woman, however, was obdurate, which so exasperated Castellanos that he sprang upon her, dagger in hand, and in the presence of the priest, and in spite of the reverend man's denunciations and supplications, inflicted upon her more than thirty stabs, nearly all of them mortal. To add to the horror of the affair, the unfortunate victim was enceinte.

Burned a Deformed Babe.

PANAMA, July 15 .- The local newspapers recently described a horrible crime that was committed in Falenco. The circumstances are given below: A few days ago a child was born in the village of Falenco horribly deformed. It was one of those monsters seldom seen in human nature. It was completely covered with hair, and had not the slightest shape of a human being, the only thing that resembled mankind being its hands and feet. The native Indians determined to get rid of it, and they did so in the most inhuman and cruel manner, burning the creature to death. As soon as the authorities had notice of the fact they arrested the culputs.

## GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Legitime Ready to Start Another Revolution

in the Black Republic. NEW YORK, July 15 .- The steamer Alasia has arrived here from Jamaica. The purser states that everything in Hayti bids fair for a general uprising, and that Legifime. who is in exile at Kingston, has started an ex-officer of the Atlas Steamship Company for this city, who will purchase a number of vessels and war material. Ships equipped with implements will be fitted out secretly and taken to the seat of war. The ship officers say that the people are so desperate that war may come at The Atlantic Cattle Bill.

LONDON, July 15 .- The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hop. George J. Goschen, in regard to the bill popularly known as the Atlantic cattle bill, says that the government, in view of the opposition brought to bear against that measure, cannot promise to persevere in the attempt to

Mr. Chaplin, president of the Board of Agriculture, in receiving a delegation of ship-owners, to-day, said before issuing the proposed regulations for the Atlantic cattle trade he would personally inspect cattle steamers at the leading ports and would frame the regulations in a spirit conciliatory to the trade.

The Franco-Italian Mal Entente. ROME, July 15.—The French embassador receiving the members of the French colony upon the occasion of the French national fete, said that he regretted the present mal entente between Frenchmen and Italians. The embassador then begged his hearers to work for the entente, which certainly would eventually bring the two nations into the path of their common des-

Summoned to Answer. BERLIN, July 15 .- Dr. Leidig's charge against Drs. Bergmann and Hahn of experimenting with cancer inoculations on hospital patients without their knowledge or consent, creates intense interest. The Minister of Public Instruction has summoned Drs. Hahn and Bergmann to answer the charge within twenty-four hours.

Rome Forced to Economize. ROME, July 15.-The government has reduced by 15,000 francs each the salaries of the Italian envoys at London, Berlin, Paris, Vienna, St. Petersburg and Constantinople, and the salaries of some others by 5,000 france each, thus effecting an annual saving of 200,000 francs.

Lunched with the Queen. LONDON. July 15 .- The Empress of Germany and her five sons arrived at Windsor this morning from Felixstowe. The Empress and her family lunched with the Queen, and returned to Felixstowe this

The Rev. Spurgeon's Condition. LONDON, July 15 .- Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon has suffered a relapse and is again in a very critical condition.

Cable Notes.

A dispatch from London says the Chilian cruiser Enrasuriz has left Havre, It is supposed that an attepmt will be made to recruit seamen for her in England. The men who have been held in custody at Berne, Switzerland, charged with having

taken part in the Ticino revolt, have been acquitted and have been released from A German engineer named Sandmann has been fined 450 marks, at Glatz, for hypnotizing a girl named Emily Winter, three

times daily for a week, by which treatment she was driven violently mad At a meeting in Paris, yesterday, of about four thousand railroad employes it was decided to order an immediate strike along the lines of the five great railroad com-

panies entering the French capital. The government of France has come to an understanding with the Haytian gov-ernment by which the question raised by the shooting of M. Rigand has been settled. Hayti will pay the indemnity demanded by

France for the incident. The Assembly of Guatemala has decreed the suppression of duty on cattle, flonr and other provisions imported from abroad. The press praises unanimously this measure, as it undoubsedly saves the poorer class from actual famine

Laws empowering the Bank of Spain, at Madrid, to increase its note issue and to advance the treasury 150,000,000 pesetas, and authorizing the government to issue 250,000,000 pesetas in four-per-cent. bonds were promulgated yesterday.

The Weekly Citizen, of Glasgow, says that Mr. Andrew Carnegie, of New York. has been inspecting the salable estates at Farraline, lloyers and Inverg, and it is believed that Mr. Carnegie's intention is to settle down as a highland laird.

# Arrested a Navsjo Chief.

FLAGSTAFF, A. T., July 15 .- Sheriff Francis and part of the posse who went out with him Sunday to arrest the Indians at Rodden's cattle ranch returned last night with vajo renegacies. The chief was surprised with only one buck, and was taken in haste to the railroad station, with several nundred Indians in pursuit. The escape was a marrow one. The remainder of the posse | are unobtainable at this late hour.

are surrounded by Indians at the ranch and grave fears are entertained for their safety. Company C. National Guard, left for the scene last night. Should the militia meet with any resistance, regulars will be sent on at once, as they are now ready and only waiting orders. Chief Hostin is a very old but dangerous warrior.

#### CALLED FOR TROOPS.

Governor Buchanan, of Tennessee, Asked to Send Soldiers to Protect Convict Miners.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 15 .- An attempt to operate the coal mines at Briceville, in Anderson county, with convict labor has led to serious trouble. The mines at Briceville, which is only about four miles from Coal Creek, have always been operated with free labor, but were abandoned some time ago because of the fact that, owing to the price of the labor, as the owners say. there was no money in them for the owners of the mines. The Briceville mines are owned by the Knoxville Iron Company, which now leases the men at the Coal Creek branch prison.

A short while since this company made a contract with the lessees of the State prison to mine the coal at Briceville at so much per ton, and ten days ago a squad of thirty or forty men was sent from here under the charge of Messrs. Goodwin and Spencer, and have been engaged in building a stockade, the intention being to send about 130 additional men to the mine as soon as the stockade is completed. It is unnecessary to more than refer to the feeling that exists among free miners toward convict labor and those utilizing it. The free labor of the State is opposed to the leasing of convicts. The indignation and resentment culminated, last night, in the convicts and their guards being driven from the field. Governor Buchanan to-day received the following telegram: "A mob of three hundred armed men overpowered the guards at the new prison last night and forced the lessees to carry convicts on to Knoxville. The sheriff says he is unable to protect the men. Two or more military companies needed at once. Situation serious. You had better come and bring military com-panies from Middle Tennessee. Answer." Governor Buchanan sent the following telegram in reply: "Let sheriff of Ander-son county ask for aid if he be unable to

you enforce law against mob? Do you need the military?" swer of the sheriff. If he calls for troops, however, Governor Buchanan or Adjutant Norman will at once go to the scene on the first train. Governor Buchapan is anxiously awaiting further news from the scene, and says that if the troops are necessary he

He also telegraphed the sheriff of Ander-son county, at Clifton, as follows: "Can

preserve order and enforce the law."

#### STONED THE METHODISTS.

will accompany them.

A Shower of Rocks Fall Upon the Preachers at a Mexican Corner-Stone Laying.

DURANGO, Mexico, July 15 .- On Sunday, July 5, the corner-stone of the new Methodist Church was laid in the presence of the American residents and a throng of Mexican converts. The American consul was present. Revs. S. G. Kilgore, A. De Leon and R. C. Elliott, officiated. Several Catholic priests were among the spectators who crowded the streets. Suddenly, while a hymn was in progress, some dusky fanatio threw a stone. It seemed to set the Cathohe peasantry crazy, and in a moment the air was full of missiles. It was impossible to avoid them. There was no shelter. Mr. Viggero, an American, was bit and spun half round. The Rev. Kilgore faced the crowd and said in Spanish: "My friends, you know what you do; we ask but the liberty to worship God in our own way. For the sake of that gentle Christ in whom we all believe suffer us to proceed in peace.' A pebble grazed his cheek, and the hooting of the crowd drowned anything further that he would say, so he stopped and faced them. A stone weighing a pound struck him on the head and he fell senseless. A detachment of police dispersed the crowd before further damage was done. The American residents of Durango will call upon their government for protection.

#### shall not be held in the new church. PLAN OF REORGANIZATION.

There has been no further disturbance, but

the more ignorant of the Roman Catholics

are much excited, and declare that services

The Westinghouse Electric Company Creater

\$4,000,000 Worth of New Preferred Stock. PITTSBURG, July 15.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Westinghouse Electric Company to-day it was unanimously decided to accept the plan of reorganization recently proposed. The following new board of directors was elected: Charles Francis Adams, of Boston; Lemuel Bannister, of Pittsburg; August Belmont, of New York; A. M. Byers, of Pittsburg; Charles Fairchild, of New York; Marcellus Hartley, of New York; George W. Hebarb, of New York; Henry B. Hyde, of New York; Brayton Ives, of New York; George Westinghouse, ir., of Pittsburg.

By the plan of reorganization adopted \$4,000,000 of 7-per-cent. cumulative preterred stock is created, of which \$3,000,000 has been taken at par by the reorganization syndicate to care for the company's floating debt and provide additional capi-The assenting stockholders give up 40 per cent. of their stock, aggregating over \$2,500,000 par value, for the use of the company and are given upon the 60 per cent. of stock which they retain at 7 per cept, preference over the small amount of non-assenting stock remaining out.

Business Embarrassments. CHICAGO, July 15 .- The work of attaching the property of the S. R. Howell Lumber Company, which was begun yesterday at Omaha, at Atchison, Kan., by the First National Bank, of this city, was completed here to-day, when C. M. Charnley, representing the bank, took possession of the property in this city on a claim for \$200,000. firm's attorney says it can dollar for dollar and have a surplus of \$500,000 left. Last March the company scheduled its assets at \$2,500,000 and its liabilities at \$600,000. The blame for the embarrassment is laid at the door of S. R. Howell's brother, who manages the Atchison branch.

Some months ago Mr. Howell, as president of the company, was indicted by the federal grand jury for a violation of the interstate-commerce law. The charge was that the company or its agents had bribed the weighmasters of various roads to certify to false weight on shipments of lumber, and many rumors were given publicity in connection therewith, one being to the effect that the roads which were alleged to have suffered from these alleged false weights had forced the company to pay large sums in damages, the aggregate being put as high as \$250,000. Mr. Howell to-day admitted that these rumors were an element in the trouble, as they had damaged the company's credit.

PITTSBURG, July 15 .- Suit was entered today by the Fidelity Trust Company as assignee of the Lawrence Bank, against all the directors of the defunct institution since the incorporation, for the recovery of \$57,600 paid out in dividends. The bank was in existence thirteen years, and, it is alleged, paid out semi-annual dividends which were in every case in excess of the net profits of the bank. Under the incorporation act this is not allowed, and the assignee seeks to recover the amount paid out in this way. The bank failed in November, 1889, with liabilities of over \$1,000,000. It is

still hopelessly insolvent. BATTI E CREEK, Neb., July 15 .- The doors of the Farmers' & Drovers' Bank, of this place, were closed this morning. No statement of the liabilities and assets has been made. The bank has a capital of \$25,000.

Express Messenger Robbed. TEXARKANA, Ark., July 15 .- The express car of the Pacific Express Company. which left here attached to the southbound Texas & Pacific passenger train at 9 o'clock to-night, was boarded as it was Chief Hostin, the leader of the band of Na- | leaving the local yards and robbed, messenger Ryan being held up at the point of a revolver. Only one man seems to have been engaged in the robbery. Particulars | Widener and William Elkins, after depos-

# BARDSLEY'S FALSE RECORDS

Final Exposure Made by Experts Shows \$2,594,551.95 to Be Accounted For.

The Honest City Treasurer Got \$1,000 Each Month from the Keystone Bank Simply as a Bonus for Depositing the City's Money.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15 .- The experts appointed to investigate the accounts of John Bardsley, late city treasurer, have made a detailed report to the Mayor, in which they say that they have endeavored to discover the total amount of money received each year at the State desk in said office, the share thereof belonging to the State and to the city and amount of expenses and other items deducted therefrom, so that the net deficiency in the accounts of the late Treasurer may be definitely ascertained. A recapitulation of their statements shows: Net amount due to the State, \$1,585,602.95; net amount due to the city. \$1,008,949. Total balance due to the State and the city to be accounted for, \$2,594,551,95.

Following are the credit items: First, deduct amount of deposits in various banks to May 30, 1891, \$919,673,47; balance, \$1,674,878.48. Second, deduct Keystone Bank due bills, \$925,000; balance, \$749,878.43. Third, deduct Keystone Bank checks paid by Mr. Bacteley in excess of \$437,554.32 in city fund account, \$196,043.10. Total net deficiency in Mr. Bardsley's account, \$553,-

The report continues: "In addition to the deficiency of \$553,835.38, the interest which Mr. Bardsley received from various banks, firms and individuals, together with dividends on stock and securities in which he invested with public money (a complete list of which will be shortly submitted to you), amounting to at least \$225,-000. should be added, making a grand total of money misappropriated of \$778,835.38. This account stated is an exhibit of Mr. Bardsley's deficiency to the city and State together. It is not intended to represent an account as between city and the State. There are some differences which will likely arise when such an account is made, and with which we have nothing at present to do in showing the total amount of money misappropriated by the late treasurer. In such an account there may be a slight reduction in the amount actually chargeable

to Mr. Bardsley. "As to the above credit of \$925,000, represented by Keystone Bank due-bills, we find more or less evidence of payments made from time to time by Mr. Bardsley to the president of the bank, which may make up this amount. The due-bills are irregularly numbered and dated, and, in connection with the fact that we have found four blank due-bills in a sheet uncut under a blotter on Mr. Bardsley's desk, creates a fair suspicion of their genuiness. It will be impossible to prove whether these due-bills are genuine and whether the money was actually paid into the bank, and if genuine, what disposition was made thereof by the bank officers, and especialy whether any of it was paid back to Mr. Bardsley, until we have full, free and uninterrupted access to the books, papers and

accounts of the bank. "Assuming these due-bills to be genuine and honest evidence of actual payments made to the bank, which have not been returned, it must not be forgotten that they do not represent deposits made in good faith by Mr. Bardsley as a public officer in the usual course of business.

HIS MISAPPROPRIATIONS. "Public money to which he had no title was taken by him and handed over to the Keystone Bank or to its president for no legitimate reason or purpose, but apparently for his personal advantage and to obtain a higher rate of interest there than he received at the other depositories. Mr. Bardsley's private memorandum-book that he was paid Keystone Bank \$1,000 e month, commencing in the month of January, 1889, and continuing regularly to September, 1890, making a total of \$21,000. This sum was regularly paid, in addition to interest which he received on State money loaned or deposited, and appears to represent 3 per cent. on the limit of \$400,000 of the city deposit. One entry shows the receipt of \$500 for the use of \$100,000 from Dec. 13 to Dec. 31, 1889, at \$25 per day, equivalent to an interest rate of 9 per cent. Interest paid to Mr. Bardsley for the years of 1889 and 1890 by this bank alone was \$76,827.36. Thus it appears that these due-bills represent loans personally made to the bank rather than deposits therein, and which acts of loaning were wrongful of the laws of this common wealth.

conversions to his own use and violations It may well be doubted whether such a credit under such circumstances is properly made, but it is allowed in this account with this explanation. All other amounts claimed as credits by Mr. Bardsley, such as Baltimore Traction Company stock, alleged to have been delivered to Mr. Marsh, of the Keystone Bank, or stock which had been uncovered by the authorities of the city at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank. or value remaining either in the hands of his assignees or in the Bradford mills, or amounts to be paid to the city and State by his sureties must be viewed solely in the

light of restitution. A DARKER CRIME HINTED AT. To give him credit for such alleged values would be to credit him with the very evidence of his crime and aid him in his hopeless struggle to avoid a darker stain of wrong-doing than any to which he has pleaded guilty.

An examination of the above statement shows that Mr. Bardsley received at the State desk in 1889 the gross sum of \$1,665,-001.80, part of which belonged to the State and part to the city, as hereintofore set forth. Of this gross sum \$1,424,929.41 was collected before July 1, and on the share of the State (\$1,002,511.10) he made various payments, amounting to \$450,000, commencing Sept. 24 and ending Nov. 27. 1889, thus holding over to 1800 a balance due to the State of \$612,511.10. In 1890 the gross sum collected was \$2,060,035.27; of this gross sum \$1,709,813.97 was collected before July 1 of that year. Of this gross sum \$1,499,603,26 was the property of the State, upon which he made various payments, amounting to \$766,206.38, thus holding at the end of 1890 almost the entire amount collected for the State during that year. The experts further say: "We feel it to be our duty to call your attention to the fact that a number of stubs in the check-books of Mr. Bardsley's account in the Keystone Bank have been torn out. We have, however, found the checks bearing the proper number of the stubs, all of them, except one, being drawn by Mr. Bardsley, 'to cash or bearer' or 'to the order of myself.' "On the stub of No. 408, dated Feb. 28, 1890, for \$1,000, in Bardsley's handwriting was the following entry in this form: 'For L. and Mc January and February \$1,000. On the stub of No. 135 in Bardsley's handwriting is the following entry: 'March 17, 1891, each half of \$750, Mc \$375.' "We also find that check No. 205 on the Keystone Bank, dated Dec. 14, 1889, was drawn by Bardsley to the order of myself

for W. L.' On the stub of this check is the following entry in Mr. Bardsley's handwriting: William Livsey, State Treasurer, for his kindness to me during the year, \$500.' On Page 42, which shows rebates received from newspapers in which advertising had been done in 1891, amounting to \$16,289.04, appears these entries under above amount, less amount paid to H. N. Griffin. \$2,000: 'One-half to Thomas McMaccan, \$7,144.50. One-half to J. B., \$7,144.50. "In 1890 the newspaper balance (rebate) was deposited to the credit of Bardsley In 1891 it was also deposited to Bardsley, the amount being \$17,325. We also find a check for \$1,000, May 15, 1890, drawn to 'H. Fitzor bearer.' The following memorandum was made on the stub of the check: 'May 12, 1890, H. Fitzgerald. Item, in place of

publish, \$1,000." The interest received by Bardsley from banks and by him converted to his own private use during 1889, 1890 and 1891 aggregates \$202,493,42. A further statement of Bardsley's speculations shows that he invested \$1,116,093.13 in the stock market. This money was paid to his brokers, Glendenning & Co., principally through checks on the Keystone Bank. though a few of the transactions show

that more than \$150,000 had been borrowed

getting the mercantile appraiser's list to

Upon this total of \$1,116,693.13 speculation. Bardsley made losses aggregating \$170,-569.68 and gains of \$118,634.38, a net loss of \$51,935.25, which might as well be increased by the \$100,000 of Baltimore Traction Company bonds, which Bardsley gave to his friend Marsh to help the Keystone Bank out of one of its serious 'temporary predicaments,' for which Bardsley took Marsh's

personal receipt. That part of the experts' report purporting to show a division of the spoils of office with ex-State Treasurer Livsey and or-general McCammant excites interest. Mention is made of payment of \$500 to Livsey Auditor-general for kindness shown. Thomas McCammant the Auditor-general, and one of his clerks, H. N. Griffin, since deceased, loom up as sharing in the rebates from advertising the appraiser's lists. One year Bardsley re-ceived from this source \$16,289.04, of which he paid \$2,000 to Mr. Griffin for some reason which does not appear, leaving \$14,289.04, which be divided between himself and the Auditor-general. In the same connection there is also another remarkable item of payment, as follows: "May 13, 1890, H. Fitzgerald, Item, in place of getting the mercantile appraisers' list to publish, \$1,000."

## MAILS IN AMERICAN VESSELS.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker Invites Proposals Under the Subsidy Law.

Washington, July 15 .- The Postmastergeneral to-day issued the advertisement of the mail-lettings under the postal-aid bill passed by the last Congress. It invites proposals from steamship companies for carrying the American mails to foreign countries in vessels of American build of the best construction and of the highest speed in their respective classes over routes minutely described. The advertisement is tion of our Union. Ours is a composite Nathe product of three months of conference at the department.

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, just 60 cents were earned by the American ships in carrying United States mails to Europe. During the same period there was paid to foreign ships the sum of \$397,668.40 for conveying mails from the United States to Europe. The Postmaster-general seeks by the advertisement issued to-day to change this unfavorable showing by putting a first-class, rapid, weekly service on two transatlantic routes, one to Great Britain direct and the other to a continental port. He seeks also by similar means to expedite and make more frequent and reliable mails to Central and South American ports, and to rangement appear in the adver-American ports from which service is roposed to start are Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News. Norfolk, Port Tampa (with service from Mobile), New Orleans, Galveston, Francisco, Seattle and Tacoma.

Absolutely new service for American ships is invited for the transatlantic lines from New York and from Philadelphia, and a line from Port Tampa to Venezuela and to the east coast of South America. A line to the same ports is projected from New Orleans and from Galveston and New Orleans to Aspincalling at the north coast of Central America the ports on the main. A new line on the Pacific coast from San Francisco to Chili and to the west coast of South America is proposed and a new line from Seattle or Tacoma to China and Japan; also, a new line from

San Francisco to Melbourne. Provision has been made to secure quicker service, reducing the time by one-fourth to Panama and as much as six days between Panama and San Francisco. The service between New York and Brazil is to be reduced to nineteen days instead of twenty-five and upward as now. This new service, in connection with enlargeof the old, will require the building of a number ship, with an aggregate tonnage of 154,000 tons and at a probable cost of from \$27,000,000 to \$30,000,000. It is hoped that the other lines projected will invite still further investment of capital. Newport News, or Norfolk, has been chosen as the best point for the upper Southern coast, and port Tampa (starting at Mobile), New Orleans and Galveston, as the best points for the lower Jouthern coast. While a'small part of the service can be put on immediately it will require the whole term of three years to put on many of the larger ships. Three years is the limit prescribed by law.

The most important requirements are that American-built steamships, constructed after the latest types and with all the modern appliances shall be employed; they must be manned and officered by American citizens and their crews must contain a certain proportion of American citizens. The use of these steamers as government transports or cruisers upon payment to the owners of the far actual value of the same is stipulated. The advertisement provides that, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress, proposals will be received until 3 o'clock. Oct. 26, 1891. The contracts are for ten

# BIG WRECK AT UTE PASS.

Heavy Freight Train Becomes Unmanageable and Plunges Down an Incline. COLORADO CITY, Col., July 15 .- A big freight wreck occurred on the Colorado Midland at Ute Pass, about 1 o'clock this morning resulting in the death of the engineer and fireman of the train, and the total destruction of eleven cars loaded with ore and bullion. Fireman James Wilson was buried beneath the wreck, and his body has not been recovered, although a large force of men are at work on the mass of iron and splintered timbers. Engineer Moore was fatally injured, and died soon after reaching his home in this city. The accident occurred just after the train had left the turn and started on the down grade. The brakes refused to work, and the heavy loaded cars went down the incline at a frightful rate of speed. At the first curve the engine and cars jumped the track.

Ten Injured in a Collison. FORT SCOTT, Kan., July 15 .- At the crossing of the Missouri Pacific and Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroads, about 9 o'clock this morning, a freight train crashed into a chair-car of the Missouri Pacific passenger train, knocking it off the trucks and turning it on its side. The following persons were injured: Mrs. W. H. Taylor, of Salt Lake City; Mrs. W. Nickson, of Kingman, Kan.; Joseph Parker, of Eldorado, Kan.; Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph L. F. Sheldon, of Sedalia, Mo.; Mrs. Nannie Parker and Mrs. Jennie Gorber, of Sedalia, Mo.; a child of Mrs. S. H. Ballinger; J. W. Robinson, of Larned. Kan.; George Miller, of Walker, Kan., and Mrs. George Miller. None of the injuries is thought to be fatal.

Censured the Railroad Men. ASPEN, Col., July 15 .- The coroper's jury investigating the cause of Saturday's railroad accident late last night rendered a verdict that the collision Saturday night was due to the criminal carelessness of conductor O. F. Rickard and brakeman Thomas Mahoney, of the light engine. The jury further declared its belief that the location of the tracks at Aspen junction is such as to render the handling of the trains at that point dangerous to public travel. Thomas O'Donnell, the tenth victim of the Aspen Junction wreck, died at 80'clock this morning. It is now reported that conductor Rickards and brakeman Mahoney, upon whose shoulders the blame for the accident rests, have escaped from the coun-

Mississippi Democrats.

JACKSON, Miss., July 15 .- The State Democratic convention met here to-day, R. H. Thompson presiding. The object of the convention was to nominate Railroad Commissioners. The present incumbents were nominated. The convention adopted a platform denouncing class legislation; says farmers have been unduly taxed and discriminated against; believes that gold and silver coined on the same terms would circulate freely, side by eide, and believes that there should be an additional issue of treasury notes to relieve from the People's Bank, with which to buy stock from William Kemble, Peter present financial depression. It favors liberal appropriations by Congress for rivers and harbors, and denounces the iting \$104,871.55 of State funds in that bank. I force bill.

TALKING ON PATRIOTISM.

Best Methods of Inculcating that Virtue Discussed at the Teachers' Convention.

TORONTO, Ont., July 15. - The great teachers convention is now in full blast, and most of the delegates concur that it is as successful a gathering as any in the history of the association. In fact, one of the leading officials remarked this evening that all future meetings of the association would be measured by the great standard of success attained this year. About fifteen thousand teachers are in the city, and, although many enjoyed excursions and short trips during the day. the departments held crowded meetings simultaneously this afternoon. The massmeeting at the Caledonia Rink to-night was attended by nearly six thousand delegates. The American visitors are doing a big day's work each twenty-four hours, besides their pleasure-seeking. Beginning this morning, at 8:30 o'clock, the Horticultural pavilion was filled to listen to papers read by State Superintendent J. R. Preston, of Mississippi, and Superintendent A. S. Mackay, of Halifax, N. S., on the teaching of patriotism in the public schools. Dr. Preston set forth that while the old idea of patriotism was to be ready to die for one's country, the modern and truer idea was to live and ork for the fatherland, and strive to leave it better than when it was found. The slightest function of the schools, said he, was citizen-making and the surest way to do this was to inculcate the love of home, the Nation, the world at large and a veneration for liberty, justice and good government. In conclusion the "I have a supreme belief in the perpetua-

immigrant ever come, and from which none go to seek a better land. I have faith that eternal principles of free goverment will fuse all discordant elements into a homogeneous whole. The public schools are the great fusing furnaces, and from the plastic stream of American childhood they must

mold American patriots."
Superintendent A. H. Mackay, of Halifax, followed with a word from the Canadian stand-point on the same subject. He showed bow patriotism started in the earliest times with love of family, until today it is striving for the federation of mankind into one great brotherhood.

After some discussion Professor Preston replied, telling his auditors how, thoughthe South and his own people among them, had fought for what they believed was right, to-day there were no purer patriots on the Southern States who shoulder to shoulder and hand hand for their common country and common humanity. Mr. Richards, the first president of the New England Association, who hails D. C., followed history of the dealing with the association since its foundation, and giving statistics of the membership which numbered last year over 10,000, wit a cash balance on deposit of \$4,000. An appendix to this paper gave detailed index to the papers read, with the authors, from the start-one thousand papers from three hundred authors. This afternoon the following six sections

met simultaneously: Kindergarten, Secondary Education, Higher Education, Normai, Arts and Music. To-night not a few citizens mingled with the visitors in the crowd which filled the largest hall, the Caledonian Rink. A great intellectual treat was offered them in addresses by Hon. T. Harris, the American Commissioner of Education, and Hon. G. W. Ross, the Ontario Minister of Education. While this meeting was proceeding many other attractions were going forward, and were receiving their full share of attention. Concerts by the leading military bands were given in the Queen's Park and the horticulture gardens. Thus closed the second day of this great convention. A monster concert was given the teachers to-night. Canada's greatest soprano, Agnes Thomson, returned here to appear at the event, and was received with wild enthusiasm.

### CALIFORNIA'S FLOODED DESERT.

Newspaper Exploring Party Traces the Water

from Colorado River-A Permanent Channel. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 15.-The Ex aminer has an important communication from its correspondent at Salton, who made the trip by a boat over the flooded district. Six miles from Hanlonds the party left the Colorado river and turned northwest into a wide slough. After proceeding twenty-five miles ran into a laguna of the Colorado river and this was the first place where they saw water leaving the river on the way to the desert. It seemed to be backing out in many places, and the correspondent expresses the opinion that the river will eventually change its channel and throw a great volume of water into the desert. Further down a stream came in from the lake, and a few miles further on still another, supposed to be Carresco creek. While the water seemed to be falling there is a great volume which must apparently come in from various lakes along the route, and the correspond ent believes the channel is permanently cut and that the desert will always contain water, except in the lowest stages of the Colorado river.

# TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

William E. Fitzgerald, the burglar who has been on trial at Youngetown, O., for several days for killing policeman Freed, who attempted to arrest him, was convicted early yesterday morning of murder in the first degree.

The International Medical Congress conrened at Prohibition Park, Port Richmond Staten island, yesterday morning. N. S. Davis, M. D., of Chicago, presided and delivered the opening introductory address.

The convention will be continued to-day.

Losses by Fire. SANDUSKY, O., July 15.-Late this afternoon fire broke out in McKelvy's ice-houses, west of town, and spread to Frank Stang's brewery, which, with the ice-houses, were consumed. The residence of Fred Baumerer was also burned. The total loss entailed will be from \$160,000 to \$175,000. Stang's brewery, with contents, was valued at \$150,000; insured for \$50,000.

SHAWMUT, Me., July 15.—The pulp-mill, owned by the Shawmut Fibre Company, was burned to-day at noon. The big sawmill was saved by hard work, a shower and a fire engine from Waterville, The loss is \$250,000; insurance, \$154,000. The cause of the fire was over-heated machinery.

Will Support the Alliance Candidate. LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 15 .- At Paducab, resterday, a Republican convention decided not to nominate a candidate for the State Senate, but to support Graham, the People's party candidate. In an interview there, Jesse Harper, the People's party leader, said: "The purpose is to get a strong vote in Kentucky to show that the People's party will receive the support of the Farmers' Alliance in the South." What Kentucky does, he believes, will largely determine the success of the party.

Body Found in the Lake. NEVADA. Mo., July 15. — Last Monday morning Miss Lizzie Bailey, aged seventeen years, disappeared from the house of E. V. Martin. No clew could be had as to her whereabouts until to-day, when her body was found floating in Artesian lake. It is not known whether she committed suicide or was murdered, but it is generally believed that she was murdered

Accidentally Killed His Brother. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Casey, Ill., July 15 .- Orval Goodwin, residing at Bellair, ten miles south of this place, had two sons, aged six and ten years. Yesterday, while the elder, who is deaf and

Old Army Surgeon Dead. DAYTON, July 15 .- Dr. Andrew Winter, who served as surgeon of the First Tennessee Regiment, was found dead in bed at Cedarville this morning, aged seventy-one years. He retired in usual health and

A per ct. difference. Royal Baking Powder, Strongest, Purest, Most Economical.

Certain baking powder makers are publishing falsified extracts from the Government reports, with pretended analyses and certificates, wherein an attempt is made to compare their baking powders with the "Royal," or making bogus tests from house to house, their obvious purpose being to counteract the recent exposures of the inferiority of their own goods arising from their impurity, low strength, and lack of keeping qualities as shown by the Government chemists and others.

As to whether any of these baking powders are equal to the "Royal," the official tests clearly determine. When samples of various baking powders were purchased from the grocers, and analyzed by the United States Government Chemists and the Chemists of State and City Boards of Health, the reports revealed the fact that the "Royal" contained from 28 per cent. to 60 per cent. more leavening strength than any other cream of tartar baking powder and also that it was more perfectly made, of purer ingredients, and altogether wholesome.



As these powders are sold to consumers at the same price, by the use of the Royal Baking Powder there is an average saving of over one third, besides the advantage of assured purity and wholesomeness of food, and of bread, biscuit and cake made perfectly light, sweet, and palatable - advantages not to be had in the use of the low grade, cheaply made baking powders that contain lime, alum, and other impurities.

PHOTOGRAPHERS IN SESSION.

New Officers Elected at the Annual Meeting. and the Next Convention Called for Chicago.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 15 .- The twelfth annual convention of the Photographere' National Association was called to order by President Hastings at 9:30 o'clock this morning. The committee on nominations presented a report recommending the following officers for election for the ensuing year: President, S. L. Stern, of Milwaukee; first vice-president, C. T. Stuart, of Hartford, Conn.; second vice-president, J. Morris, of Pittsburg; secretary, L. C. Overpeck, of Hamilton, O.; tressurer, G. M. Carlisle, of Washington. The next convention of the association will be held in Chicago, in 1893. Mr. Gentile, of Chicago, spoke concerning the world's fair. He said the photographers should have a separate building for the exhibits. A motion to carry out Mr. Gentile's suggestion was adopted. The meetings were changed from annually to biennially and the treasurer's fees reduced from 10 to 5 per cent. of the gross receipts.

Movements of Steamers. QUEENSTOWN, July 15 .- Arrived: Britan-

nic, from New York. LONDON, July 15.—Sighted: Columbia Italia and Werkendam, from New York. New York, July 15.—Arrived: City of Paris, from Liverpool; State of Georgia, from Glasgow; Spree, from Bremen; Suevia, from Hamburg.

#### KANSAS MORTGAGES.

The Brilliant Scheme of Political Farmers Not Likely to Result in Benefit. Philadelphia Inquirer.

While the agricultural politicians of Kansas are amusing themselves by devising schemes of sudden wealth, to be produced by means of the printing press and distributed by act of Congress, the plain farmers continue to be bothered with practical mortgages, which must be met and renewed, as well as a financial famine which familiar mortgage device presents as yet the only means of satisfying. But the politicians have created such an alarm by their wild talk that the prudent men who are in the habit of loaning money on mortgages have become timid and are by no means so willing toilet the Kansas farmers have their money as the farmers are to give them mortgages, and the embarrass-

ment of the situation is beginning to be The Farmers' Alliance, however, has come to the rescue. The Alliance has constituted itself the protector, defender and champion general of all the farmers, political and agricultural, and it consequently feels bound to help them in every emergency. It realizes that the present trouble is one not to be dealt with by means of platforms and protestations. It is a business complication, and the Alliance is preparing to meet it in a business-like way. It is forming a sub-association within itself, which wil act as a financial agent for the farmers and will secure mortgages for them-provided they have anything worth mortgaging. It will examine not only their titles, deeds and court records, but also their lands and their crop prospects; and the examination will not be a superficial one, because to be of any value to its beneficiaries the association will have to guarantee the repayment of their loans, and self-protection will require it to make sure that the collateral offered is sufficient for security.

The scheme may be a brilliant one from an Alliance point of view, but it does not strike us as very promising for a party whose only hope of success lies in its ability to convince its members that it is a political Utopia. Its patrons will have to pay heavy interest on the money loaned under its auspices, and one of its chief principles is opposition to usury. It will have to foreclose mortgages that are not paid at maturity, and a large part of its stock in trade is denunciation of the money sbarks who take away the poor man's land after they have spent his money. The unfortunate mort-gageor, when the time comes for payment and the Alliance presses him, because it is itself pressed by the mortgagees, will be sure to call it a swindle and to declare that it has been bought up by the capitalists and is no longer the farmers' friend. And then what will become of its plan for carrying the country by the aid of the farm-

ers' votes? This very practical fesson should teach the farmers the difference between business and politics and the impossibility of turn-ing aside the fixed laws of trade and finance. Possibly it will do so in the course of a few years, for it will take them at least that long to comprehend that their series of misfortunes are not contrived by the money power for the purpose of annoying them while enriching itself, but in the meantime, it is to be feared, their folly wil involve them in a terrible amount of suffering, especially in the improbable event that the Alliance shall succeed in foisting its crazy financial and political schemes upon the country.

OVER A LONG TRESTLE.

The Perilous Journey a Horse Successfully Accomplished. Olympia (Wash.) Tribune.

A strange scene was witnessed on the Northern Pacific trestle at the water-works. The trestle is about six hundred feet long and fifty-five feet high. Under it is the Union Pacific road-bed. The ties are about eight inches apart, and are evenly distributed the entire distance. At an early hour the attention of a dozen people was attracted by a large sorrel horse, which had walked along the treatle from the south and was unaware of the danger ahead. He was unable to turn around and had fully five hundred feet to travel. The spectators expected every moment to see the animal dashed to atoms by a fall. Fully mindful of his danger, it was remarkable to note the instinct with which

the animal stepped cantiously from one tie to another. He had just reached that part of the trestle above the Union Pacific roadbed when he became dazed and missed his footing. His hind feet caught in the tie and threw him, so that the rear portion of dumb, was carelessly handling a shotgun it his body overhung the framework of the was discharged, killing the younger boy immense bridge, while he held himself by his fore feet. The spectators looked every moment for

the fatal fall. Suddenly, with a powerful lunge, the heroic animal threw his body toward the trestle and managed to regain his feet. Again he started on his perilous walk, and, when within a few feet of the end of the bridge, fell again, and was caught in slept with his eleven-year-old son. When much the same manner. Martin Scully Books on Blood and Skin Diseases free. She was shocked to find her husband dead. with a rope, but the horse was so close to THE SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Atlanta, Ga.

BAILWAYTIME-TABLES. Trains run by Central Standard Time. Mashington, Philadelphia and New d 3:00 p in.

York. (d 5:30 p m. Arrive from the East, d 11:40 am., d 12:50 pm. and d 9:00 pm.
Leave for Onlumbus, 9:00 am.; arrive from Columbus, 3:45 pm.; leave for Richmond, 4:00 Leave for Chicago, d 11:05 am., d 11:80 pm.;

Leave for Chicago, d 3:45 pm.; d 3:30 am.

Leave for Louisville, d 3:40 am., 8:00 am.,
d 3:55 pm. Arrive from Louisville, d 11:00 am.,
6:00 pm., d 10:50 pm.

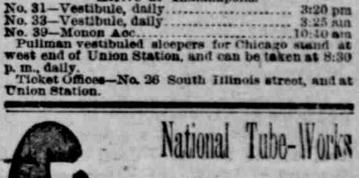
Leave for Columbus, Ind., 4:30 pm. Arrive
from Columbus, 10:25 am.

Leave for Vincennes and Cairo, 7:30 am., 4:10
pm.; arrive from Vincennes and Cairo; 11:00
am., 5:05 pm.

d. daily; other trains except Sanday. TANDALIA LINE - SHORTEST ROUTE TO Trains arrive and leave Indianapolis as follows:
Leave for St. Louis 7:30 am, 11:50 am, 1:50 p m, 11:00 p m. 11:00 p m. All trains connect at Terre Haute for E. & T. H. points. Evausville sleeper on 11:00 p m. train.
Greecastic and Terre Haute Accomidation, 4:00 p m. Arrive from St. Louis, 3:45 am, 4:15 am, 2:50 p m. 5:20 p m, 7:45 p m. Terre Hante and Greencastle Accomidation 10:00 am Sleeping and Parlor Cars are run on through trains For rates and information apply to ticket agents of the company, or W. F. BRUNNER, District Pas-

THE VESTIBULED PULLMAN CAR LINE. 

Arrive at Indianapolis.





Wrought-from Pipe from is inch to 12 inches diameter. KNIGHT & JILLSON, terra firms that he made another effort to regain his feet and fell to the sloping bank just a short distance below. He then rolled down the bank for about twenty-five feet His mouth and hoof were badly bruised in

Thread to order any size

the struggle, but otherwise he was unin-Parislans Scandalized by a Princess. Philadelphia Telegraph.

The daughter of the late Prince Napoleon, Princess Lactitia, has scandalized the Parisians by her lax observance of mourning etiquette. She and ber brother, Prince Louis, recently went to a bull-fight, where they met ex-Queen Isabella with the Marquis Villaseguira, and the whole party enjoyed themselves as though they were school children out on a holiday. The Princes was in a dress of roseate lilac—a color invented by a French chemist to express la douleur e pirant of widows impatient to cock their caps again at eligibles of the other sex. Then she attended a dinner in white mousseline de soie. This might be considered second mourning. Later she went to a concert in Paris in the same dress with pink sushes, and at the Auteuil races she dressed in black lace, with roses in her hat and on her parasol.

Found Dead in Bed

Walter Algen, forty years of age, a traveling man, was found dead Tuesday afternoon in his room at the Bates House. The cause of his death is unknown. The chambermaid went to his room to put it in order, but finding the door locked left. Afterward she went again and could not get in. It was then that an entrance was secured with the pass-key and Alden was found dead. The coroner was notified and viewed the body, satisfying himself that the death occurred from natural causes. The body was turned over to Kregelo. It will be taken to St. Louis to-day, the family of the deceased coming to take charge of the remains.

## IF YOU KNEW

How easy it was to rid yourself of face pimples and blotches, you would take a few bottles of S. S. S. and remove them.

HER FACE HER FORTUNE.

"I was annoyed for a year with pimples and blotches on the face. I consulted prominent physicians and used different kinds of advertised medicines without any benefit. Finally I tried Swift's Specific, and the smoothness of my skin was completely restored by the use of a few bottles.

"Thalia Theater, New York city."

"CHARLOTTE RANDOW,